THE

British Packet,

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 175.] BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1829. [Vol. iv.

BUENOS AYRES.

The House of Representatives met on the 17th instant, and the Committee which had been appointed to examine and propose those affairs which ought in preference to occupy the attention of the house, presented six projects, from 1 to 6 inclusive, viz.:

1st. That having in view to close the spacious breach which, from the melancholy day of the 1st December in the preceding year to the 24th June last, had been made upon the public morals, it called the attention of the House to one of its most sacred duties, viz., to maintain inviolate the honor of the citizens, and of those persons who merit its special consideration and respect; that in the late epoch of tyranny and horror, in which innocence was a crime and crime a virtue, the free use of the press was devoted exclusively to the rebellious and seditious, whose only object was to desolate the country, and persecute and defame with atrocious calumnies the most virtuous and respectable persons of the Republic.

2d. Proposes to reward a select portion of those worthy citizens to whose heroic efforts and sacrifices the reestablishment of order, and the very existence of the country is due.

The remaining six articles treat of the necessity that the House should interpose against the impiety, humiliation and disorder to which the free use of religion had been subjected. That the conduct of the President of the House since the 1st of December until the reestablishment of the Legislature deserved its thanks; the necessity of attending to public credit; &c. &c. &c.

Minutes of the proposed Decrees.

No. 1. All the papers printed in this city from the 1st December, 1828, until the Convention of the 24th June last, which contain expressions calumniatory or in any mode injurious to the persons of the late Governor of the Province, Col. Manuel Dorrego, of the Commandant General of the Country districts, Col. Juan Manuel Rosas, of the Governors of the Provinces, of the worthy patriots who have served the cause of order, of the Ministers of friendly nations resident here, or of any citizen or inhabitant of the Province, shall be declared libellous, infamous and offensive to morals and public decency.

Five persons are named to class the papers above mentioned.

No. 2. The H. House of Representatives, considering the services which have been rendered to this Province by the worthy citizen Don Juan Manuel Rosas, in putting it again in possession of its laws, institutions, reputation and honor, of which it had been violently despoiled by the scandalous military mutiny of the first of December of the last year, which involved it in the horrors of the most cruel and bloody civil war ever witnessed on the shores of the River Plate,—persuaded that to the beneficial influence, prudence, and heroic efforts of this honorable citizen, and of the valiant patriots who accompanied him in the enterprize, is owing, under divine Providence, the reestablishment of the First Authority, set aside by the mutineers on the said unhappy day of execrable memory. The restitution of political order, and the repose and security which the town and country have begun to enjoy, demands a testimony of gratitude and justice to the merit of the citizen Don Juan Manuel Rosas and his worthy companions in arms,—the following decree is proposed:—

Art. 1. The House approves in all its parts the political and military conduct of the citizen Don Juan Manuel Rosas from the 1st of December in the last year, &c.

2. It declares the citizen Don Juan Manuel Rosas, *Restorer of the Laws and Institutions of the Province of Buenos Ayres*.

3. The rank of Brigadier General of the said Province shall be conferred upon him, the Legislature undertaking to obtain that he shall be acknowledged in that character throughout the Republic.

4. He shall be decorated with a sword and a medal of gold, adorned with the symbols of the law, justice and valour,—one side of the medal to be garnished with brilliants, and a garland of laurel and olive branch, and an emblem of gratitude with the following words, *Buenos Ayres to the Restorer of its Laws*; and on the reverse, the bust of Cincinnatus, with agricultural implements and trophies of war, and the following motto, *He cultivated his Field, and defended his Country*.

5. The President of the House shall order the sword and medal to be made.

6. A committee, composed of three individuals of the House, to be named by the President, shall place in the hands of the Restorer the sword and medal, expressing in the name of the House the noble object of the present.

7. All the officers and soldiers who have faithfully served under the orders of the Restorer from the military mutiny of the 1st December until the 24th June of the present year, shall be declared to have deserved well of the Province.

8. All the officers who from the departure of the Restorer to the Province of Santa Fé, or during his residence in it, served under his orders either in that or in this Province, shall wear a medal of honor with the arms of the Province, and this inscription, *Defender of the Laws and Institutions of Buenos Ayres*.

9. The medal to be worn by the superior officers is to be of gold; those by the subordinate officers, &c., are detailed in articles 10 and 11.

Minutes of project No. 3 relates to the Church establishment.

No. 4 approves the conduct of the President on and since the 1st of December, 1828, including the private offices which he performed in presenting himself to H. B. M's. Chargé d'Affaires to protest to him the sincere sentiments which animated the Representatives for the faithful fulfilment of the treaty celebrated with Brazil under the mediation of Great Britain, and requesting him to acquaint the worthy mediating Minister, the Hon. Lord Ponsonby, with this.

No. 5. The permanent Committee of the House to have certain powers granted to them during the recess.

No. 6. The House of Representatives for the approaching Legislature of 1830 to be composed of 47 members.

The above is dated Buenos Ayres, December 17th, 1829, and is signed, *Zuniga.—Anchorena.—Obligado.—Vidal.—Vidal.*

A decree was issued on the 17th inst., relative to the creditors of the State, for the value of the slaves who have obtained their liberty in consequence of their services in the army, and for horses and articles of consumption appropriated to the public service during the late civil war. The necessary documents are to be presented at the Finance department in sixty days from the 1st January, 1830.

Obsequies of the late Governor and Captain General of this Province, Don Manuel Dorrego.

The remains of the late Governor reached the town of San José de Flores on the evening of the 19th, and were deposited in the Chapel. Early on the following morning mass was celebrated for the deceased: an oration was delivered, and military honours were paid by a division of cavalry under the command of Major Willis. About half past 8 o'clock the body was replaced in the hearse, and the cavalcade resumed its journey for the capital, having been joined by a considerable number of officers and private individuals from here. On arriving at the entrance of the street La Plata the procession was met by the clergy of La Piedad church in their sacerdotal robes, &c., and a deputation of citizens, who requested permission to unharness the horses and draw the hearse themselves. This desire was complied with, and the procession, now very numerous, moved at a slow pace towards La Piedad church, where it arrived about 10 o'clock; here the body was deposited in an urn; a guard of honour, composed of the military officers of the different battalions was in waiting. The church was decorated in a suitable manner, both in the interior and exterior, and several poetical inscriptions, encomiastic of the deceased, were placed on the front and at the entrance. At 5 o'clock in the evening the Governor, attended by his Ministers, the Staff of the army, the Clergy, the Chiefs of the public offices, and others of the *employés publiques*, set out from the Fort to conduct the body to the latter place. The urn was placed on a magnificent car, and drawn by the citizens,—the horses, appropriately caparisoned, being led on before. On reaching the Fort a salute was fired, and a gun continued to be fired every half hour. A chapel had been fitted up in the Fort, where the urn was deposited, and the clergy assembled to perform the service for the dead; the clerks of the different departments of government formed a guard of honour during the night. The concourse of people in the streets, both of pedestrians and equestrians, was exceedingly great. Two military bands belonging to the regiments stationed in this capital were in attendance in the court yard of the Fort until 10 at night, and performed solemn music, the drums muffled, &c.; at 10 o'clock they proceeded through the streets in slow time to their barracks, preceded by revolving globular lights placed on a staff, and flanked by soldiers carrying lamps. The interior of the Fort was crowded, and the room which contained the urn had numerous visiters, particularly females, nearly all of whom were in mourning. At 11 o'clock the sentries at the drawbridge of the Fort announced that no more strangers could enter. The half hour guns were fired from 7 until 10 P.M., and answered from the National schr. of war Sarandi and No. 7 Gun Boat in the Inner Roads, and in the Outer Roads by the National brig of war Gen. Rondeau; all these vessels had their yards reversed, and colours half mast.

On the 21st at sunrise a gun was fired from the Fort, which was repeated every half hour during the day, until eight o'clock in the evening, and likewise by the National vessels of war General Rondeau, Sarandi, and No. 7 Gun Boat; the two latter continued firing until 10 at night. The British brig of war Cadmus, French do. Railleuse, and Brazilian do. Piraja had the flag of this Republic at the fore, which flag and their National flags were half masted. The public offices and Theatre had also the National flag at half mast. Cavalry and infantry were marched to the Plaza de la Victoria at an early hour, and were drawn up from the Fort to the Cathedral.

The procession commenced its march from the Fort about 11 A.M.; it consisted of the Governor and his suite, the dignitaries of the Church, a deputation from the House of Representatives, the members of the different corporations, public schools, &c., and the foreign Ministers, viz.:—

Woodbine Parish, Esq., Chargé d'Affaires of H. M. the King of Great Britain.

G. W. Slacum, Esq., Consul of the U. States of North America. (Indisposition prevented the attendance of J. M. Forbes, Esq., the Charge d'Affaires of the United States.)

M. W. Mendeville, Consul General of H. M. the King of France.

Don Augustin Barbosa, Consul General of H. M. the Emperor of Brazil.

George Vermoelen, Esq., Consul of H. M. the King of the Netherlands.

John Eschenburg, Esq., Consul of H. M. the King of Prussia.

John C. Zimmerman, Esq., Consul of the City of Hamburgh.

Francis Mohr, Esq., Consul of the City of Frankfort.

Don Francisco Leon de la Barra, Consul General of the Republic of Chile.

Don Santiago Vasquez, diplomatic Agent of the Oriental Republic.

There were likewise present Sir T. R. T. Thompson, of H. M's. brig Cadmus, Captain Law de Clapernou, of H. M. C. M's. brig Railleuse, and Capt. Don Jacinto Pereira, of H. I. M's. brig Piraja.

The car bearing the urn which contained the remains of the deceased was drawn by individuals; the urn was covered with crape, except the front part, upon which the inscription *Manuel Dorrego* in gilt letters was conspicuous. The sword, hat, sash, &c. of the late Governor was likewise placed upon the car; his horse and six other led horses with mourning habiliments, were in the procession, which was closed by military music, and a party of invalids, and the carriages of the Governor, Foreign Ministers, &c.

The procession moved at a slow rate to the Cathedral, with frequent stoppages, and those who composed it being all uncovered, must have felt considerable inconvenience from the "burning sun." The spectators were numerous, and the balconies and tops of the houses and every place that could command a view were crowded, particularly with ladies, nearly all of whom were "sable clad." The Cathedral was extremely full. After High Mass the *Requiem* composed by Mozart was performed, under the direction of Señor Rosquellas, at which he assisted as *1st tenor*, Vacani *bass*, Señores Marcelo and Pascual Tani *contra altos*, Señores Castañon and Tibursio *2d bass*, and the Reverend Señores Picasari and Polinari *tenors*. The effect was much better than could be expected, considering the paucity of voices, and reflects high credit upon the director. The instrumental music consisted of the orchestra of the Theatre, &c. The spacious interior of the Cathedral is well adapted for sacred music. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Santiago Figueredo, and occupied about one hour and a half in delivery. The church service finished at 3 o'clock, and part of the procession returned to the Fort.

Four pieces of artillery were stationed in the Plaza de la Victoria, and they were discharged three times at intervals during the period that the Governor, &c., were in the Church, followed by volleys from the infantry, in which Col. Rolon's regiment (2d Cazadores) by the precision of its fire "bore away the bell." Lt. Col. Molina and a squadron of lancers were stationed in the Plaza near the Fort, and attracted much curiosity, and likewise about 20 Indians with two Caciques, Mariano and Catril, clothed in blue uniforms.

The following were amongt the military officers in the procession: Generals Azcuenega, Viamont, Soler, Irigoyen, H. Martinez, Pintos, Mansilla; Colonels Ramirez, Iriarte, Luna, Crespo, O'Brien, &c.

The Ministers, viz., Generals Guido, Juan Ramon Balcarce and Don Manuel J. Garcia.

Naval officers: Admiral Brown, the Captain of the Port, (F. Erescano,) Captains Espora, Toll, Segui, Pinedo, &c.

The regiments in attendance were:—

Infantry.

1st regiment Cazadores, Col. Olazabal.
2d do. do. Col. Rolon.

4th battalion Civicos, Major Ramiro.

Cavalry.

6th regiment, Col. Prudencio Rosas; Comandants, Pablo Muñoz, Juan Aguilera and Major Zepeda. Two squadrons of cavalry, commanded by Col. Pinedo, Col. Ramos, and Comandante Hernandez; the artillery by Lt. Col. Nasar,—and the whole division under the command of General Marcos Balcarce.

The 6th cavalry regiment had white horses, and the uniform of the regiment red nearly one half; the men wore caps similar to those of the Saxon cavalry, and red cuirasses. The attire of the officers bore a great similarity to that of the officers of the London city light horse, except the caps; indeed the officers both of cavalry and infantry were dressed in elegant costume.

At 6 in the evening the car bearing the urn was escorted from the Cathedral to its final abode at the cemetry of the Recoleta, at which place the Governor made a short oration, and the infantry fired a salute. The procession thither was preceded and closed by cavalry and infantry.

Thus has ended a spectacle which, to say the very least of it, was imposing, and even splendid. We have never witnessed any thing equal to it in Buenos Ayres, and pray Heaven it may never be our lot to attend another upon an occasion similar. The procession was not only respectable in point of numbers but in the general arrangements, and all who attended it were clad in deep mourning, many with scarfs and crape upon the arm.

The car was appropriate, and tastefully decorated. It was constructed by Mr. Cameron, of this city. The weather was fine, and not the least accident, confusion, or disturbance occurred. This alone confers the highest honor upon the inhabitants of this city.

A number of *Paisanos* have been attracted to town to witness the funeral observances in honor of the late Governor, and on Friday some Indians with their Caciques arrived for the like purpose; they were on horseback, and had lances (that is to say, sticks with knives, &c. fastened to them,) at least 15 to 20 feet long. In their appearance and behaviour there was nothing to denote ferocity, and the faces of their Chiefs even possessed considerable intelligence and good nature. The word Indian conveys such a sweeping idea that one's thoughts unconsciously reverts to the woolly headed savage of Africa or Robinson Crusoe's Cannibal Indians armed with bow and arrow, and yet nothing can be more dissimilar, compared with the copper coloured complexion of the *Pampa* Indian, and his long black hair. About a dozen of the latter with two Caciques and a fat merry looking gentleman, who appeared to hold some authority amongst them, took up their quarters in the calle del 25 de Mayo, and on the days of the funeral doff'd their Indian *costume*, and assumed the blue military uniform; their Chiefs had the addition of epaulets. The awkardness of their gait, from being so constantly on horseback, afforded great amusement; and we dare say they were glad to get rid of their tight civilized dress for their natural attire. On the day of the procession they were drawn up in the Plaza, the Caciques on horseback, the rest on foot; they excited much observation and curiosity. One of the Chiefs (Catril) had his son mounted behind him; he was probably not so handsome as the Indian boy of Oberon's Fairy Queen *Titania*, but the *Pampa* urchin munched a loaf of bread with infinite *gusto.*

When ordered to march, the Indians put their arms round each other's waists, afraid of being separated in the crowd. Upon their return home, they will have enough to relate of the sights of Buenos Ayres.

The following oration was made by the Governor over the tomb of the late Governor:—

"Dorrego, illustrious victim of civil dissentions! repose in peace. . . . . . The country, honor and religion have this day been satisfied, in paying the last honours to the *First Magistrate of the Republic*, condemned to die in the absence of the laws.—The foulest stain in the history of the Argentines has been washed out by the tears of a just, grateful, and sensible people. Your tomb, surrounded at this moment by the Representatives of the Province,—by the Magistracy, the venerable Clergy, the warriors of the Independence, and of your afflicted countrymen, forms the glorious monument which the Government of Buenos Ayres has consecrated to you, in presence of the civilized world: . . . . monument which will show to the last generations that the Porteño people has not been accomplices in your misfortunes. Yonder before the Eternal Arbitrer of the World, where justice presides, your actions have already been judged; and where will be likewise those of your judges, and innocence and crime will not be confounded. . . . . Rest in peace amongst the just. . . . . Farewell, Dorrego! —for ever—farewell!"

On pronouncing these last words, the Governor threw a garland of flowers on the tomb, and then retired.

The particulars of the disinterment at Navarro of the body of Governor Dorrego, given by the Committee appointed by Government for that purpose, have been published; and also the official account from the surgeon, Dr. Cosme Argerich, from which it appears that the body was in good preservation; the head however, was nearly separated from it by the effect of the shots he received at his execution, and the two scars from old wounds were plainly seen. The corpse when discovered, was attired in the Scotch plaid jacket which he received in exchange for his own from Col. Madrid,—blue pantaloons, boots, black cravat, and the yellow handkerchief which was bandaged round his eyes when he was shot.

The remains, after having been carefully washed, perfumed, &c., were placed in the urn.

The *Gaceta Mercantil*, *Lucero*, and *Diario Universal* were not published on Monday and Tuesday last, in consequence of the funeral ceremonies performed for the late Governor, Don Manuel Dorrego.

A deputation from the *Sociedad de Beneficencia*, consisting of Doña P. Belaustegui de Arana, and Doña M. S. de Mendeville, waited upon the Governor on the 17th instant, to congratulate him upon being chosen to direct the destinies of this Province, and that such an appointment was the most firm guarantee of domestic peace; to which the Governor made a suitable reply.

We have lately received several copies of the interesting weekly newspaper published in New York called the *Albion*. It is in itself a complete *Literary Gazette*, and has a very great circulation both in the United States and in British North America. We have been requested to obtain subscribers, with a notice that it will be regularly forwarded to Buenos Ayres to those who subscribe. The terms are six hard dollars per annum, and we shall be most happy to receive the names of subscribers, and to furnish them with the copies of the *Albion* now in our possession.

The accounts from Montevideo state, that the military disturbance which took place there on the night of the 14th had no political motive, and that it was the frenzied act of drunken soldiers composed of Misiones Indians. The mutineers have been pursued in the country, and several killed, and prisoners have been made. Montevideo has remained tranquil.

The Emperor of Brazil has had three of his ribs broken by a fall from his carriage. The Empress and the young Prince Pedro likewise received some contusions.

A general change had taken place in the Brazilian Ministry.

Marine List.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

December 19.—Wind E.S.E.

Arrived yesterday, French brig Joseph, Lemeau, from Bourdeaux 21st October, general cargo, to Braulio Costa. 30 passengers.

Sailed this day, American schr. Selina and Jane, Sumner, for the Havana, with 1850 quintals of jerked beef.

British schr. brig David Campbell, Moore, for Liverpool, with 1860 salted hides, 1803 dry do., 1000 horns, 480 dozen of nutria skins, 250 do. chinchilla do., 11 cases of guanaco and other skins.

Six sail of balandras to the Northward.

December 20.—Wind W.

Sailed, British brig Cleopatra, Walsh, for Liverpool, with 2297 salted ox hides, 7800 dry do., 6 bales horse hair, 3 cases returned goods, 2060 horns.

Two zumacas for the Parana.

December 21.—Wind S.

Arrived, American brig Volante, Finney, from Baltimore 22d Sept., Montevideo 19th inst., with flour and effects, to Zimmerman, Frazier & Co.

French ship Nouvelle Alliance, Lavignac, from Bourdeaux 29th September, Rio Janeiro 6th, Montevideo 19th inst., general cargo, to Ramon Larrea, Brothers. 42 passengers.

Montevideo schr. Aguila Primera, Soriano, from Montevideo 19th, to A. Martinez.

Two zumacas and 1 balandra from the Parana, with lime and hides.

Sailed, National schr. Caroline, Sheaffe, for Montevideo and Rio Grande.

Six balandras to the N.

December 22.—Wind W.S.W.

Sailed, eight sail of small craft to the Northward.

At night, American schr. brig Soto, Ricketson, for Montevideo, to take in the remainder of her cargo for New York. Passengers for N. York, Messrs. Jed Frye, M. Monson, and — Gear. Cargo from this, 63,284 horns, 3380 dry hides, 608 horse do., 231 seal skins, 250 calf do., 90 hog do., 900 doz. nutria do., 4 bales hair, 1 do. cow do., 7 do. horse hides, 2 bags feathers, 4 quintals copper, 1 box jewellery.

December 23.—Wind N.

Arrived, 4 zumacas from the Parana and Uruguay, with hides, lime and wood.

Sailed, National schr. packet Flor del Rio, Costas, for Montevideo.

Montevideo schr. packet Aguila Primera, Soriano, for do.

December 24.—Wind N.E., in the evening it shifted to the E. with rain.

Arrived, National zumaca San Antonio Armonia, and 3 balandras from the Parana and Uruguay, with lime, wood, &c.

December 25.—Wind N.

Arrived, national cutter Luisa, from Ensenada.

Six balandras from the Parana, with lime, &.

Arrived at night, Brazilian schr. of war Rio de la Plata, Lisboa, from Montevideo.

Sailed, British brig Sir James Saumarez, Machon, for Rio Janeiro, with 2000 quintals of jerked beef.

In sight this morning [26th,] at day-break, Montevideo schr, Rosa, from Montevideo.

MEMORANDA.

The American schr. Colonel Ramsay, on her passage to the Boca to be caulked on the 24th inst., and having a pilot on board, struck the ground and sunk.

The American ship Globe, Macey, which sailed from Montevideo for Parnagua on the 14th, returned on the 18th, with loss of anchors.

The National brig Ellen, Campbell, was to sail from Rio Janeiro for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres on the 14th inst.

Arrivals at Montevideo.

Dec. 17.—Sardinian polacre Cesar Augustus, from Tarragona.

Danish brig Resolution, from Rio Janeiro 28th ult.

18.—Chili ship Minerva, from Talcahuana 9th November, with 4600 fanegas of wheat.

American brig Jones, Farley, from Salem, with 867 barrels of flour, 242 pipes of aguardiente.

American brig Falcon, Elwell, from Boston 58 days.

British brig Peace, De Garis, from this 15th, bound to Bahia, with loss of anchor and cable.

19.—Brazilian brig Rio de la Plata, Thompson, from Rio Janeiro 7 days.

THEATRE.

On the 23d was performed the "Gazza Ladra" by the Vacani Company, for the benefit of the widows and orphans caused by the late civil war. Señora Schironi personated "Ninette." The *bravura* style of singing in which this lady excels, and her portly person, did not exactly accord with the character she represented; therefore the beautiful air "Di piacer," failed to interest, especially recollecting the manner in which it has been sung at this Theatre. Her best effort we thought was in the duet with *Fernando*. Señora Caravaglia skipped about the stage very prettily in boy's clothes: many of our modern beaus might envy her shape and figure. At present we have not space for further remarks upon this Opera.

Between the acts an elegy on the death of Governor Dorrego was recited, by the child *Dominguita Montesdeoca*, the pauses between each verse being filled up by plaintive music. The scenery for the purpose was suitably arranged, representing a country church-yard. When she came to the part describing his execution, a discharge of musketry was heard from behind the scenes, which produced rather a *melancholy sensation.*

The house was well attended, and the boxes presented a "blaze of beauty and fashion," in which the elegant costume of the Buenos Ayrean fair was advantageously exhibited.

The Governor entered the Theatre about 9 o'clock: he was in civilian dress, with sash and sword, and was visited in his box at intervals during the evening by the Ministers Señores Guido and Garcia, the Chief of Police Señor Perdriel, Señor Manuel Aguirre, General Marcos Balcarce, and various others. We observed likewise in the boxes the Generals Viamont, H. Martinez, Mansilla, Don Jacinto Pereira, and nearly all the foreign Ministers, &c. resident in this capital. The house was *extra* lighted, and altogether afforded a brilliant *coup d' œil.* The entrance money was optional, and a considerable sum was collected. The performance did not conclude until nearly 1 o'clock.

The Governor's box, until this evening, has not been occupied by any of the authorities since the 15th of October 1828, upon which evening Governor Dorrego was present to witness the Opera of *Tancredi.*

The Opera of *Otelo* is to be performed on Tuesday: Otelo by Rosquellas, and Desdemona by Doña Angelita Tani, for the benefit of the charity above mentioned.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

***NOTICE.*---Dr. Francis Martinez Doblas**, Professor of Medicine and Surgery, Pupil of the College of St. Charles of Madrid, lately arrived in this city from Montevideo, where he has practised with public approbation for four years, now resides in the calle de la Biblioteca, No. 96, in front of the public Library, and can be consulted from 12 till 2 each day, and from sunset until 10 at night. Advice to the poor gratis, and will attend patients at any hour of the night. Dr. D. has passed his examination before the Medical Board of this city.

JENKINSON & CULVERHOUSE'S *Acidulated Soda Water, Double or Alkaline Mepetic Water.*

Few persons when labouring under violent disorders of the kidneys, liver complaint, typhus and other fevers, are aware of the innumerable cures made in England, France and North America daily, by the above artificial Mineral Water. Hitherto the generous and enlightened citizens of Buenos Ayres have been deprived of that most invaluable and wholesome beverage, from its having been manufactured by persons quite unacquainted with its basis.

The examination of Mineral Waters with a view to ascertain their ingredients, and thence their medicinal qualities and the means of compounding them artificially, is an object of considerable importance to society. It is likewise a subject which deserves to be attended to, because it affords no mean opportunity for the agreeable practice of medical skill, as it not only acts as a medicine but immediately allays thirst, and may be drank by persons in ever so great a perspiration without the least ill resulting from it. Messrs. Jenkinson & Culverhouse, with a view to enable the public to embrace so favourable an opportunity, have now ready for sale Soda Water in bottles in the highest perfection, and from the great praise and patronage they have had for their Soda Water in draught, trust that the bottled will give equal satisfaction. Also may be had, made according to the receipts of the first chemists, Sedlitz, Seltzer, Moffat, Aix la Chapelle, Enghein, Plombieres, Pitcaithley, Toplitz, &c., in bottles. Ginger beer in draught, made from the best Jamaica ginger.

*** Captains of vessels supplied with any of the above Mineral Waters in any quantity. To be had only at 46 calle de Cangallo and the Plaza de la Victoria.

To Masters of Vessels.---On sale at No. 30, calle de la Biblioteca, behind San Francisco Church, Russia and English cordage, of every size, Russia canvass, Scotch duck, &c.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doubloons, Spanish, 103 dollars each.
Do. Patriot, 101 do. do.
Plata Macuquina, 5¼ to ⅞ dollars for one.
Spanish Dollars, 6⅞ dollars each.
Do. Patriot and Patacones, 6⅛ do. do.
6 per cent. Stock, 60 to 61 per cent.
Bank Shares, 170 dollars each.
Exchange on England, 8d. per dollar.
Do. on Rio Janeiro, 165 to 170 p. ct. prem.
Do. on Monte Video, 340 to 350 do. do.
Do. on the United States, 500 do. do.
Hides, Ox, best, 28 dollars per pesada.
Do. country, 25 do. do.
Do. do. weighing 23 to 24lbs., 23 do.
Do. salted, 20 do. per pesada.
Nutria Skins, 11 to 12 dollars per dozen.
Chinchilla do. 35 dollars per doz.
Hair, best, 21 to 23 dollars per arroba.
Jerked Beef, 12 to 13 dollars per quintal.
Horns best, 425 dollars per mil.
Flour (north american) 55 dols. p. bbl. nom.
Salt, 14 dollars per fanega on board.
Discount, 2½ per cent.

The highest price of Doubloons, during the week 103 dollars. The lowest price, 101 dollars.
The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 8⅛d. The lowest do. 8d.

☞ This paper is published every SATURDAY, price Five Dollars per Quarter. — All communications to be addressed to the Editor, and left at No. 47 Calle del 25 de Mayo, where subscriptions are received.

Printed at the State Printing-Office.